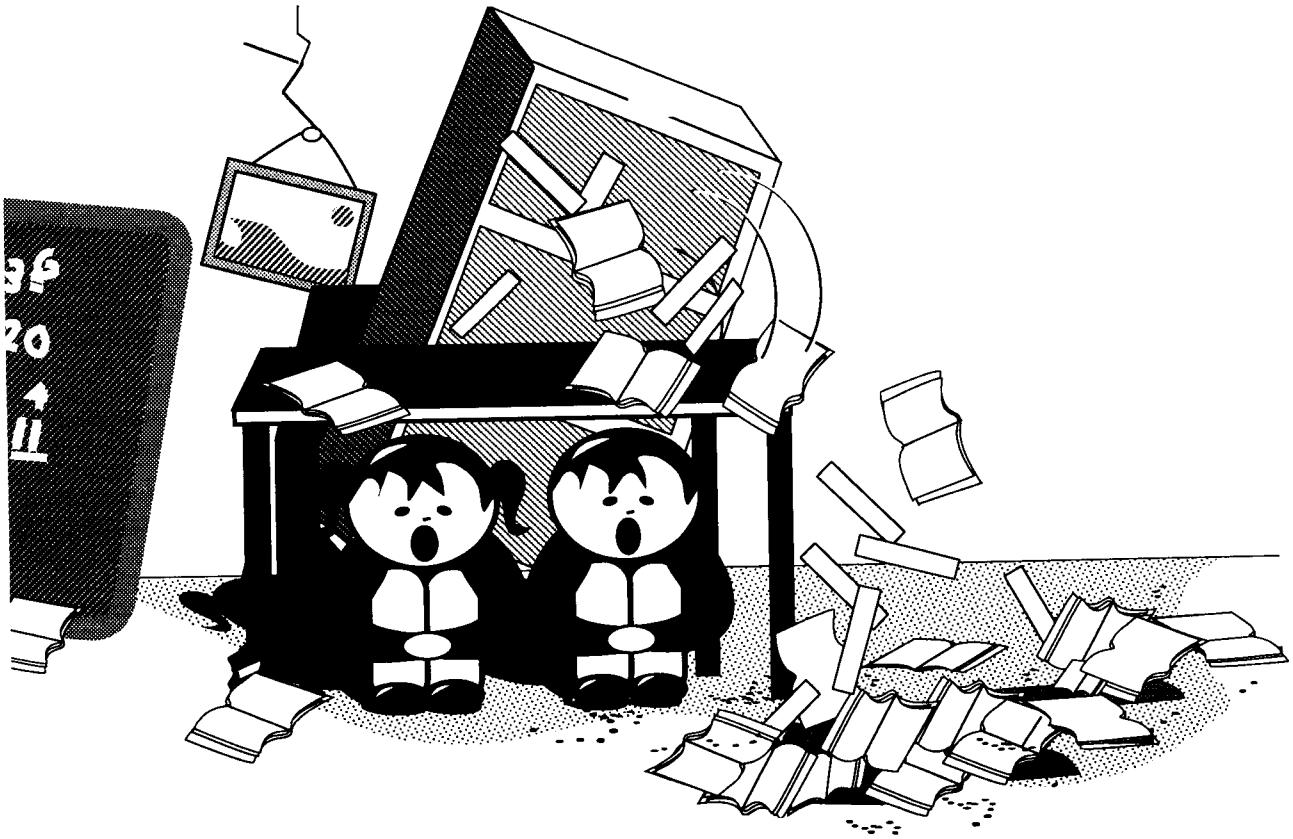
FEMA-241 July 1993

Identification and Reduction of

Nonstructural Earthquake Hazards in Schools



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IDENTIFICATION AND REDUCTION OF NONSTRUCTURAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS

developed by

Bay Area RegionaI Earthquake Preparedness Project

and

Office of the State Architect

Structural Safety Section

The publication of this document was supported by funding through a cooperative agreement between the Federal Emergency Mangement Agency and the California Office of Emergency Services. The recommendations included in this document **are** *intended to improve hazard mitigation. The contents do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, or the Office of the State Architect. The contents do not guarantee the safety of any individual, structure, or facility in an earthquake. Neithr the United States nor the State of California assumes liability for any injury, &at/t, or property damage that occurs in connection with an earthquake.*

NONSTRUCTURAL EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS

INTRODUCTION

This publication is intended to help identify nonstructural hazards at the school site and to show how those hazards can be reduced. Nonstructural hazards can occur in every part of a building and all of its contents with the exception of the structure. In other words, nonstructural elements are everything *but* the columns, beams, floors, load-bearing walls, and foundations. Common nonstructural items include ceilings, lights, windows, office equipment, computers, files, air conditioners, electrical equipment, furnishings, and anything stored on shelves or hung on walls. In an earthquake, nonstructural elements may become unhooked, dislodged, thrown about, and tipped over; this can cause injury and loss of life, extensive damage, and interruption of operations.

Ever since the Field Act of 1933, public school buildings in California have been constructed to stringent seismic design codes; however, attention was not given to nonstructural hazards until relatively recently. Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations now prescribes some nonstructural seismic safety elements for new construction in public schools, but many nonstructural hazards are still not covered. Both public and private schools can make use of this publication to determine the extent of nonstructural hazards in their facilities.

The checklist on pages 2 through 4 contains the nonstructural hazards known to be dangerous or problematic in earthquakes. School administrators and engineers may carry the checklist with them as they survey a school site. After the survey is complete, any checked NO boxes represent hazards in need of correction.

In parentheses after each hazard listed there is either a brief solution or a numbered reference. The numbers refer to solutions on pages 5 through 18 that illustrate how to restrain or anchor nonstructural elements and thereby reduce their hazardousness. The illustrations contain the specifications necessary in order to correct the particular nonstructural hazard.

For some items the fix is fairly complicated, and (A/E) indicates that an architect or engineer should be consulted. (LS) after an item draws attention to the fact that it is a life safety hazard and should be a high priority for correction. Items in italics are generally already taken care of if they were part of recent state-approved construction in public schools.

This publication was developed jointly by staff at the Bay Area Regional Earthquake Preparedness Project (BAREPP), and the Structural Safety Section of the Office of the State Architect. An earlier BAREPP publication by Robert Reitherman, Reducing the *Risks of Nonstructural Earthquake Damage: A Practical Guide*, was adapted to address specifically those nonstructural hazards most common in California schools.

Any questions about the use of this document should be directed to Dennis Bellet, Code/Research Engineer, at the Office of the State Architect in Sacramento, (916) 445-8730.

CHECKLIST

Use this checklist to complete a nonstructural hazards survey at a school site. Once the survey is completed, any checks in the NO boxes indicate items that are in need of correction.

YES/NO

EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

- ☐☐ Are desktop computers secured? (solution EFla or b)
- ☐☐ Are the tops of tall (4-or 5-drawer) file cabinets secured to the wall? (solution EF2) (LS)
- ☐☐ Do file cabinet drawers have latches? (provide latches)
- ☐☐ Are large and heavy office machines restrained and located where they will not slide a few inches, fall off counters or block exits? (solution EF3a or b)
- ☐☐ Are wall-mounted objects over 5 lbs. connected to structural framing? (solution EF4)
- ☐☐ Are tall cabinets, bookshelves, coat closets attached to the wall or attached to each other? (solution EF5) **(LS)**
- ☐☐ Are desks or tables located such that they will not slide and block exits? (move them)
- ☐☐ Are tall storage racks cross-braced in both directions or, for racks significantly taller than wide, are there large anchor bolts connected to the concrete slab? (solution EF6) *(LS)*
- ☐☐ *Are* heavy or sharp wall decorations securely mounted, with closed eye-hooks, for example? (solution EF4)

YES/NO

- ☐☐ Are valuable, fragile art objects or trophies protected against tipping over, breaking glass or sliding off shelves or pedestals? (solution EF7)
- ☐☐ Are refrigerators or ranges restrained by built-in kitchen cabinetry or attachments to floor or wall? (solution EF2) (LS)
- ☐☐ k floor-supported freestanding shop equipment secured against overturning or sliding? (solution EF8) **(LS)**
- ☐☐ Are fire extinguishers securely mounted? (solution EF9)
- ☐☐ Are potted plants or heavy items on top of file cabinets or other high locations restrained? (solution EF1O)
- ☐☐ Are display cases or aquariums protected against overturning or sliding off tables? (solution EFl)
- ☐☐ Are weight room equipment and racks anchored and weights properly stored? (provide secured racks)
- ☐☐ Is freestanding equipment on wheels locked against rolling? (lock wheels)

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- ☐☐ Are compressed gas cylinders secured top and bottom with a safety chain? (solution HM1)
- ☐☐ Are laboratory chemicals on shelves restrained? (solution HM2) (LS)

(A/E) indicates an architect or engineer should be consulted. (US) indicates a life safety hazard.

Items in italics are generally already taken care of in public schools if they were part of recent, state-approved construction.

YES/NO

- ❑ ❑ *Are gas tank legs anchored to a concrete footing or slab?* (solution HM3) (A/E)
- ❑ ❑ Are containers of hazardous materials stored on braced storage racks or tall stacks? (provide secured storage) (LS)
- ❑ ❑ Do gas pipes have flexible connections? (provide flexible connections) (A/E)

OVERHEAD ELEMENTS

- ❑ ❑ *Does the suspended ceiling have diagonal bracing wires?* (solution OE1) (A/E) (LS)
- ❑ ❑ *Are the fluorescent light fixtures merely resting on the hung ceiling grid, without another support?* (solution EEI) (ME)
- ❑ ❑ *Do pendant mounted light fixtures or chandeliers have safety cables?* (solution OE4) (LS)
- ❑ ❑ Will hanging light fixtures swing freely, not hitting each other if allowed to swing 45 degrees minimum? (fix or remove *fixtures)* (LS)
- ❑ ❑ Are decorative ceiling panels or latticework securely attached? (solution OE1)
- ❑ ❑ Will spotlights remain securely attached if shaken? (secure them)
- ❑ ❑ Are sound system speakers in elevated locations anchored to structure? (secure speakers)
- ❑ ❑ *Are suspended space heaters, especially gasfired, braced and/or have flexible gas connections?* (solution 0E2) (A/E)

YES/NO

- ❑ ❑ Do hanging plants, mobiles, or displays have closed eye-hooks, and can they swing freely 45 degrees? (secure objects in safe locations, see solution EF4)
- ❑ ❑ Could chandeliers swing freely, not hitting each other, or windows, roof trusses, or walls? (immobilize or move chandeliers)
- ❑ ❑ *Are air distribution grills or diffusers securely mounted?* (provide anchorage)
- ❑ ❑ *Do large metal air distribution ducts, especially those suspended a few feet, have diagonal bracing?* (solution 0E3) (A/E)
- ❑ ❑ Have heavy objects been removed from the tops of shelves? For 5 & 6 vear olds, overhead objects are only 3 feat off the floor. (remove the objects) (LS)

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- ❑ ❑ Are fluorescent light bulbs and lenses fastened securely? (solution EE1)
- ❑ ❑ Are emergency battery-powered lights fastened securely on shelves? (secure batteries)
- ❑ ❑ Is essential communications equipment *secured? (secure* it)

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

- ❑ ❑ *Are the water heaters restrained?* (solution MEl)
- ❑ ❑ *Is the furnace or boiler restrained?* (solution EF8) (A/E)
- ❑ ❑ *Are there masonry incinerator chimneys on the school sire that have nor been reinforced?* (remove them) (A/E) (LS)

(AIE) indicates an architect or engineer should be consulted (L/S) *indicates a life safety hazard.*

Items in italics are generally already taken care of in public schools if lhey were part of recent, state-approved construction.

Use this checklist to complete a nonstructural hazards survey at a school site. Once the survey is completed, any check in the NO *boxes indicate items that are in need of correction.*

YES/NO

❑❑ *Are large diameter pipes braced or do pipes that cross expansion joints have accomrnodation for movement?* (solution ME2) (A/E)

❑❑ *Are fans, chillers, pumps, or other heating -ventilating-air conditioning equipment--typically found in mechanical rooms--restrained or mounted correctly?* (solution ME3a or b) (A/E)

❑ ❑ *Do the fire sprinkler risers have a v-brace to the wall, and do the large diameter sprinkler pipes have diagonal braces to the structure above?* (solution ME2) (A/E)

PARTITIONS

D o *Are* freestanding, movable, partial-height partitions--especially if supporting bookshelves--adequately braced? (solution PA1)

❑ ❑ Have all unreinforced masonry partitions, usually brick or hollow tile walls in pre-1933 buildings, been removed? (remove them) (LS)

❑ ❑ Are light-weight drywall partitions that extend as high as tie hung ceiling braced or supported by the structure above, paticularly if these partitions are used as lateral support for tall shelving or cabinets? (solution PA3) (A/E)

❑❑ Are the clear panels in partitions made of plastic or safety glass? (replace with shatter-proof material or apply shatter-resistant film)

YES/NO

WINDOWS

❑❑ *Are the large panes made of safety glass, and is it known if the mounting of the panes was designed by an architect/engineer to accommodate expected seismic distortion of the surrounding structure?* (apply shatter-resistant film)

❑❑ *Are transoms (glass panes over doors) of safety glass?* (apply shatter-resistant film)

EXTERIORS

❑❑ Are decorations or appendages adequately attached? (solution E 1) **(A/E)**

❑❑ Are statuary or decorative objects anchored? (solution El) (A/E)

❑❑ Are tall backboards or fences supported by pressure-treated wood posts or galvanized metal posts? (provide anchorage to ground)

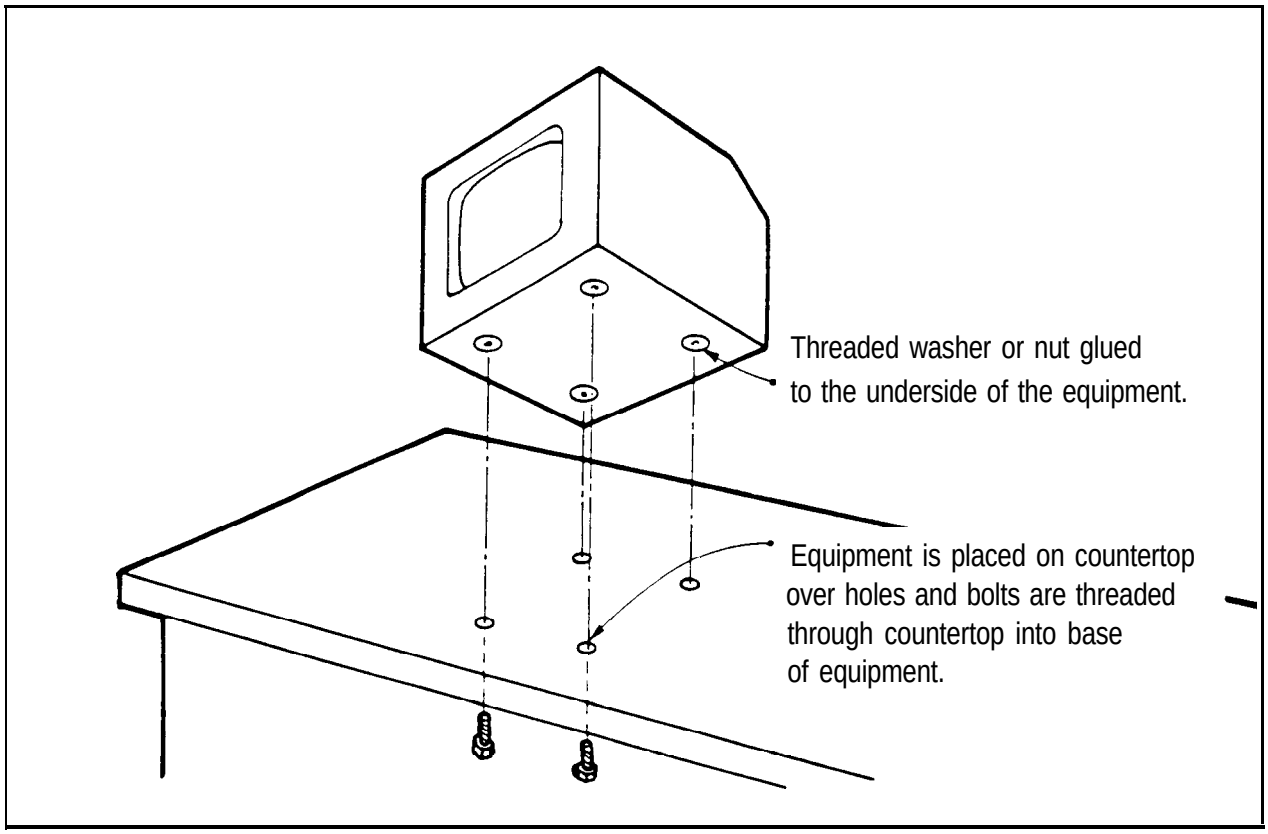
❑❑ *Are fences made of concrete, concrete block, stone or brick, adequately reinforced to resist earthquakes?* (reinforce or remove) (A/E)

❑❑ If large trees are leaning or in poor health are they supported? (support or remove trees)

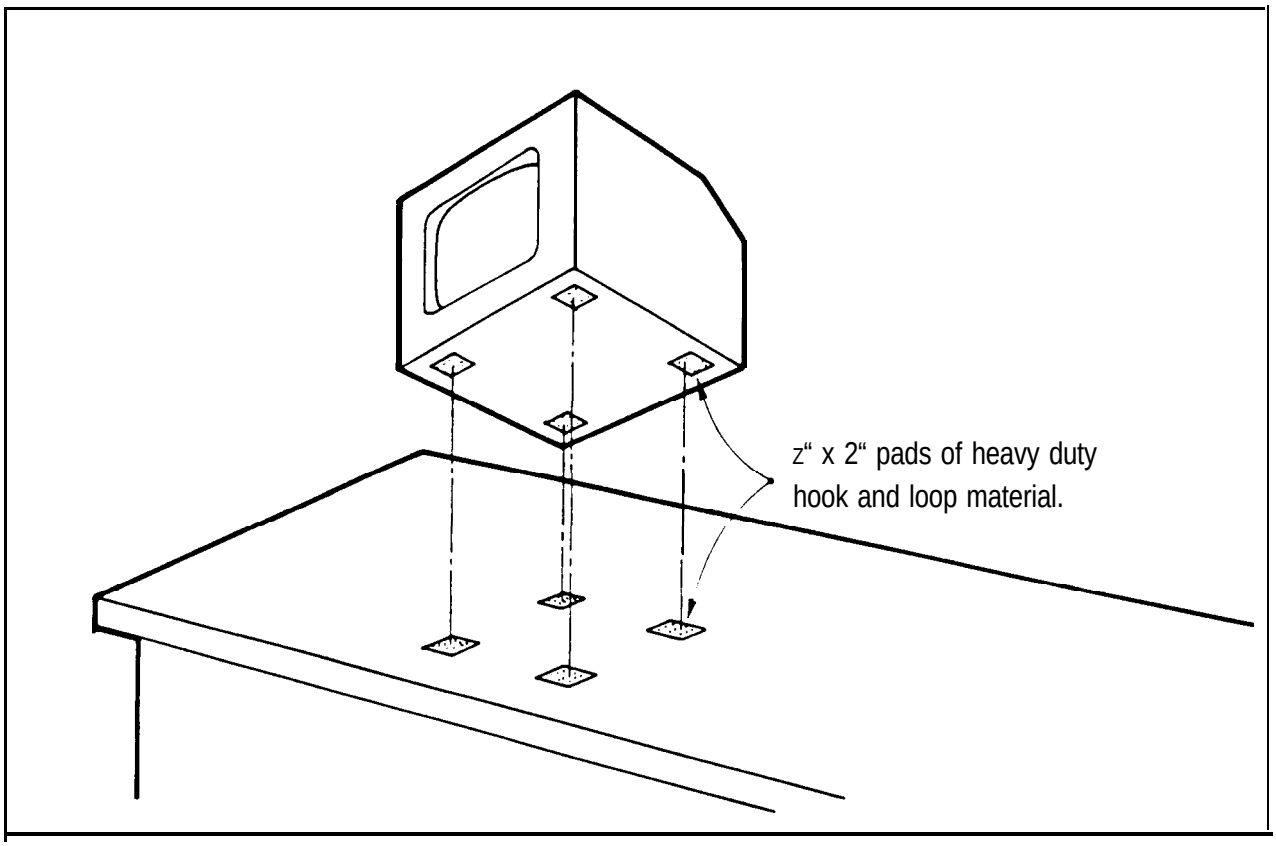
❑❑ Is signage adequately secured, especially if heavy? (solution El)

(A/E) *indicates an architect or engineer should be consulted. (US) indicates a life safety hazard.*

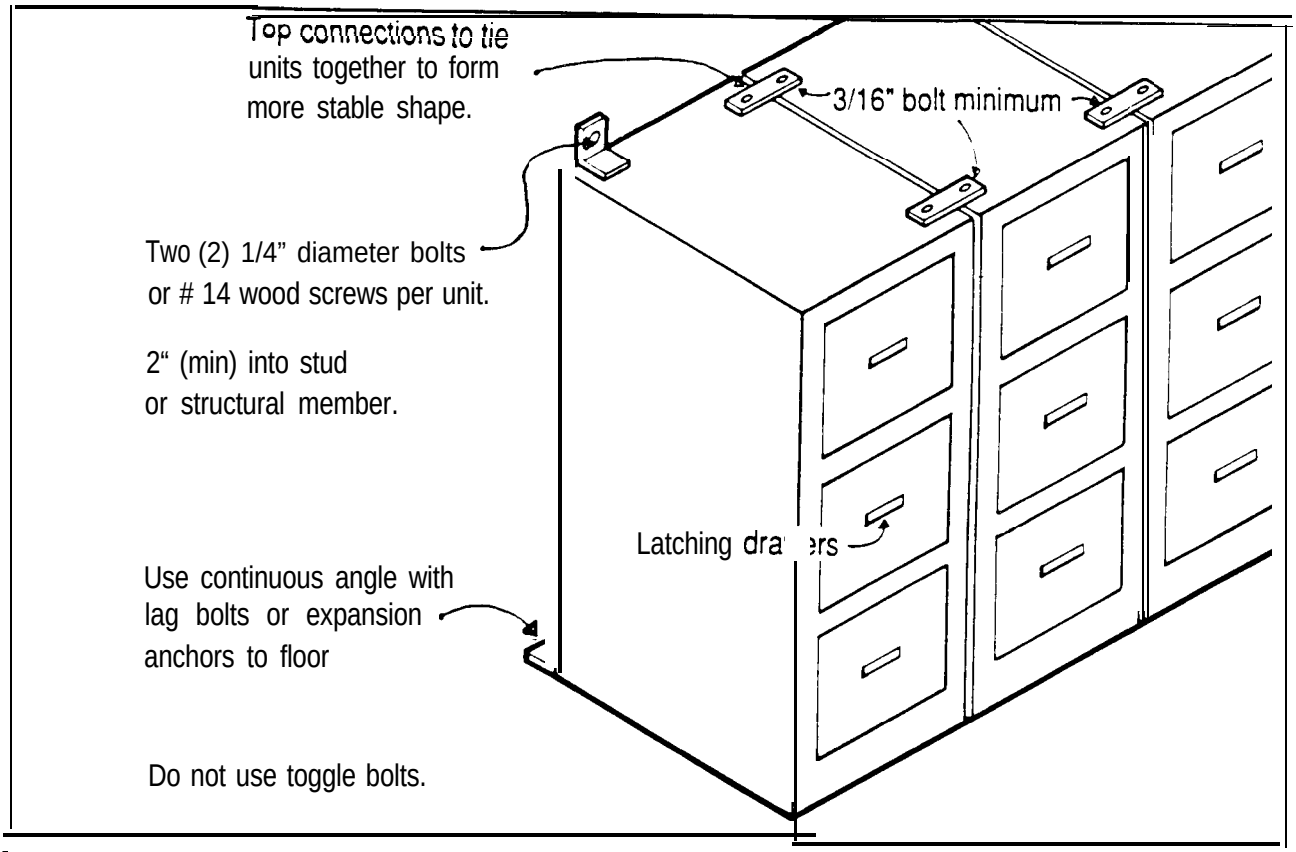
Items in italics are *generally already taken care of in public schooles if they were part of recent, slate-approved construction.*



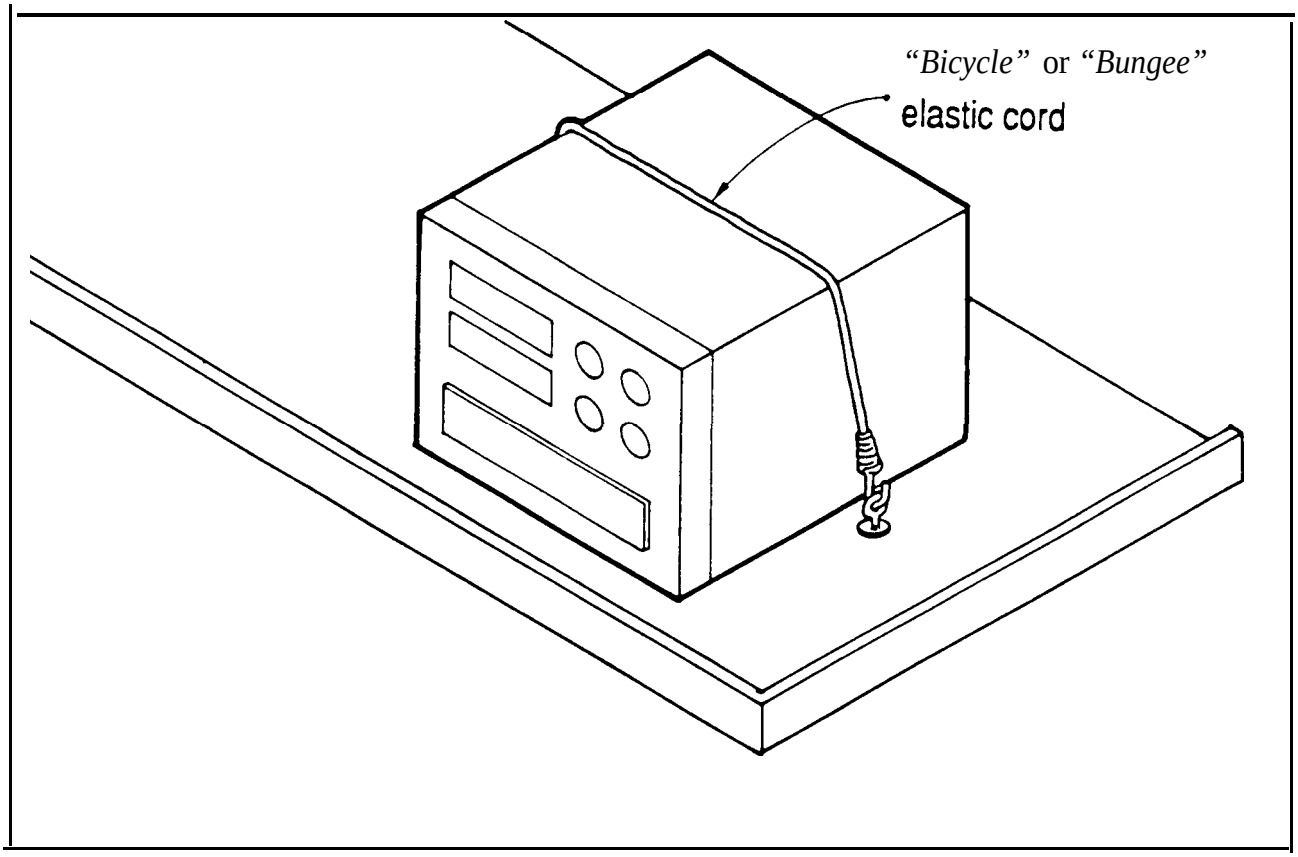
EF1 (a) - FIXED ATTACHMENT OF EQUIPMENT TO COUNTERTOP



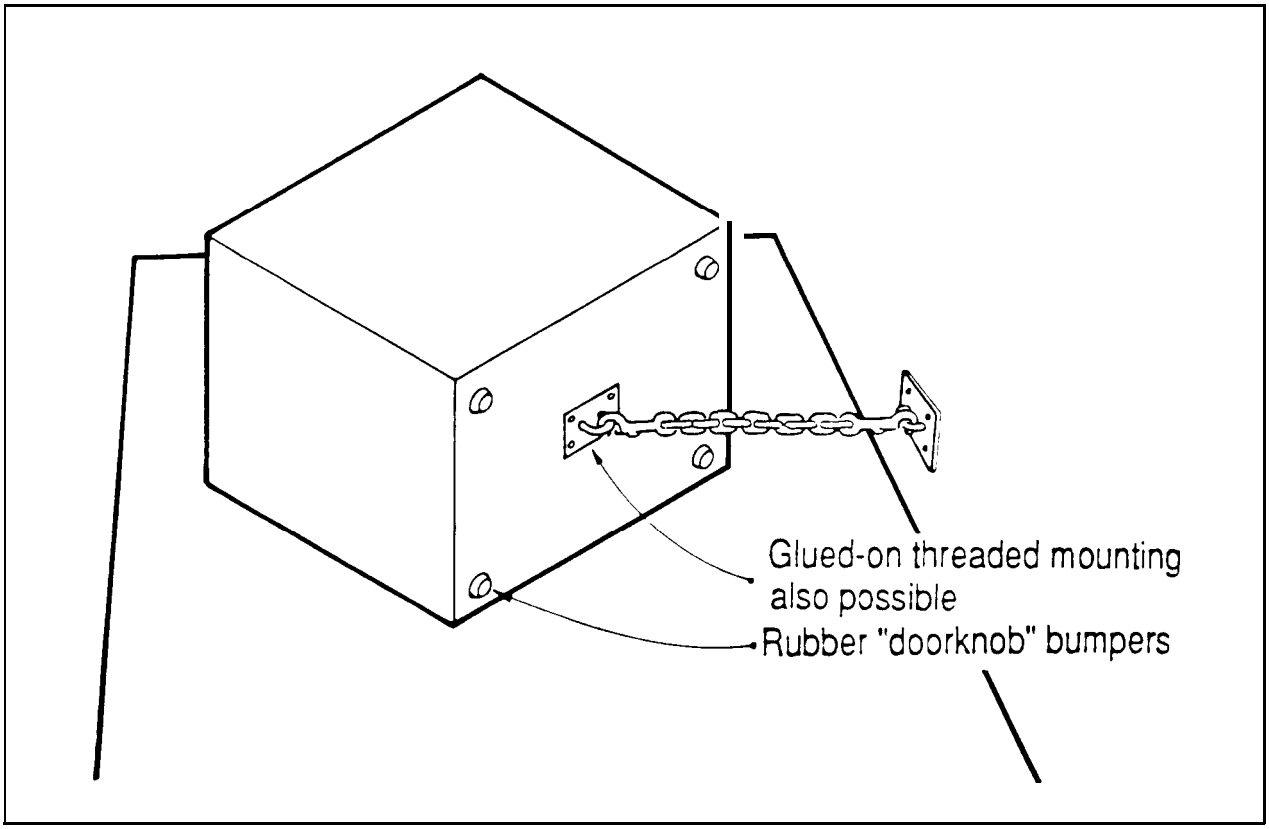
EFl(b) - REMOVABLE ATTACHMENT OF EQUIPMENT TO COUNTERTOP



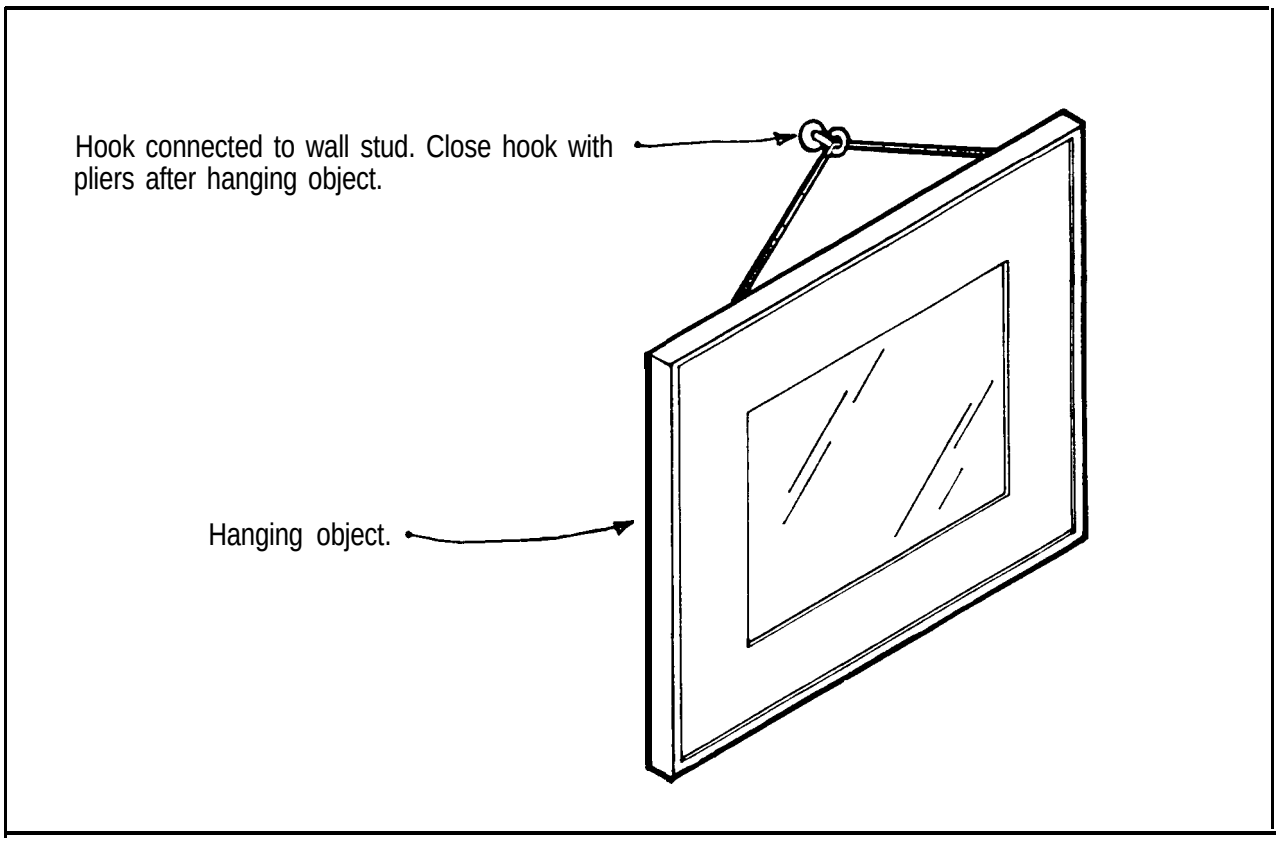
EF2 - CABINETS ATTACHED AT TOP, BOTTOM AND SIDES TO STRUCTURE



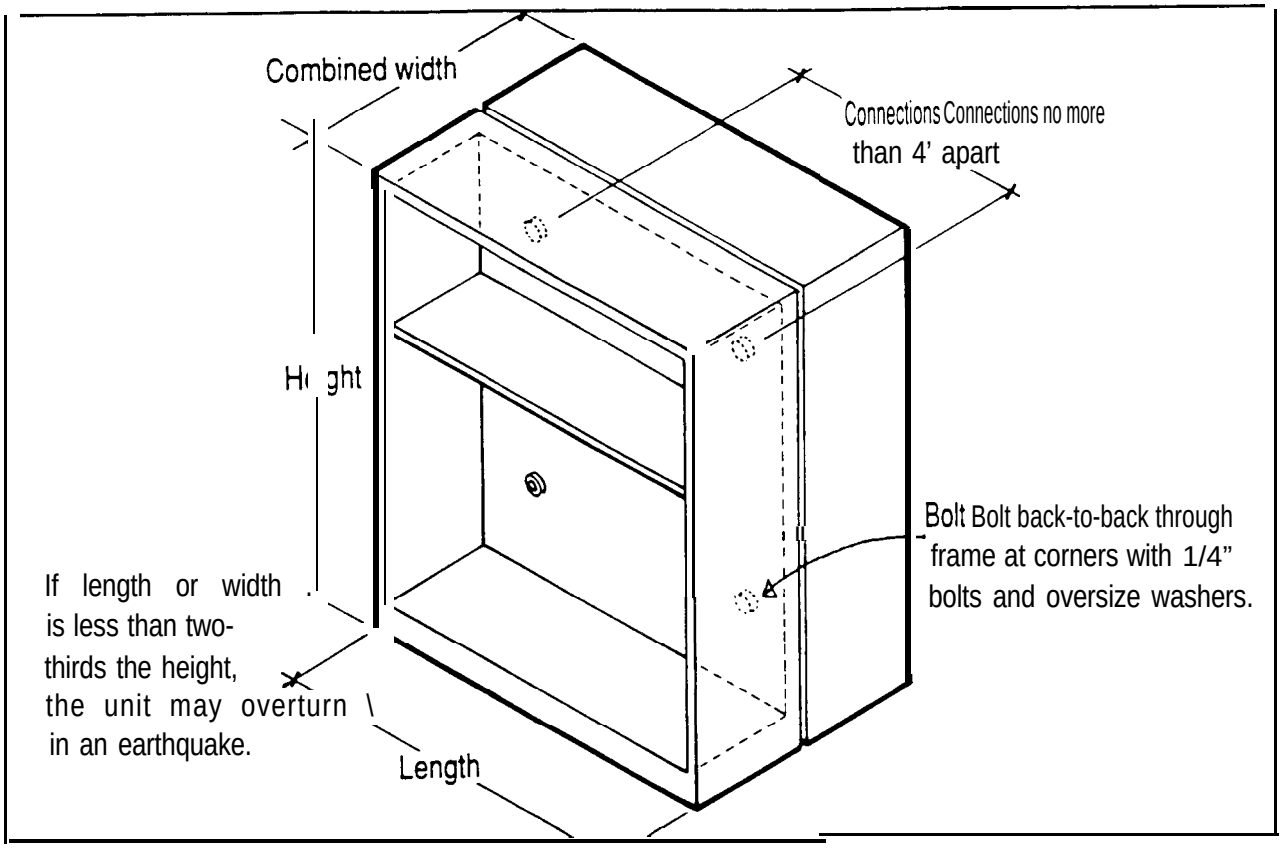
EF3(a) - TIE DOWN ATTACHMENT OF RADIO EQUIPMENT



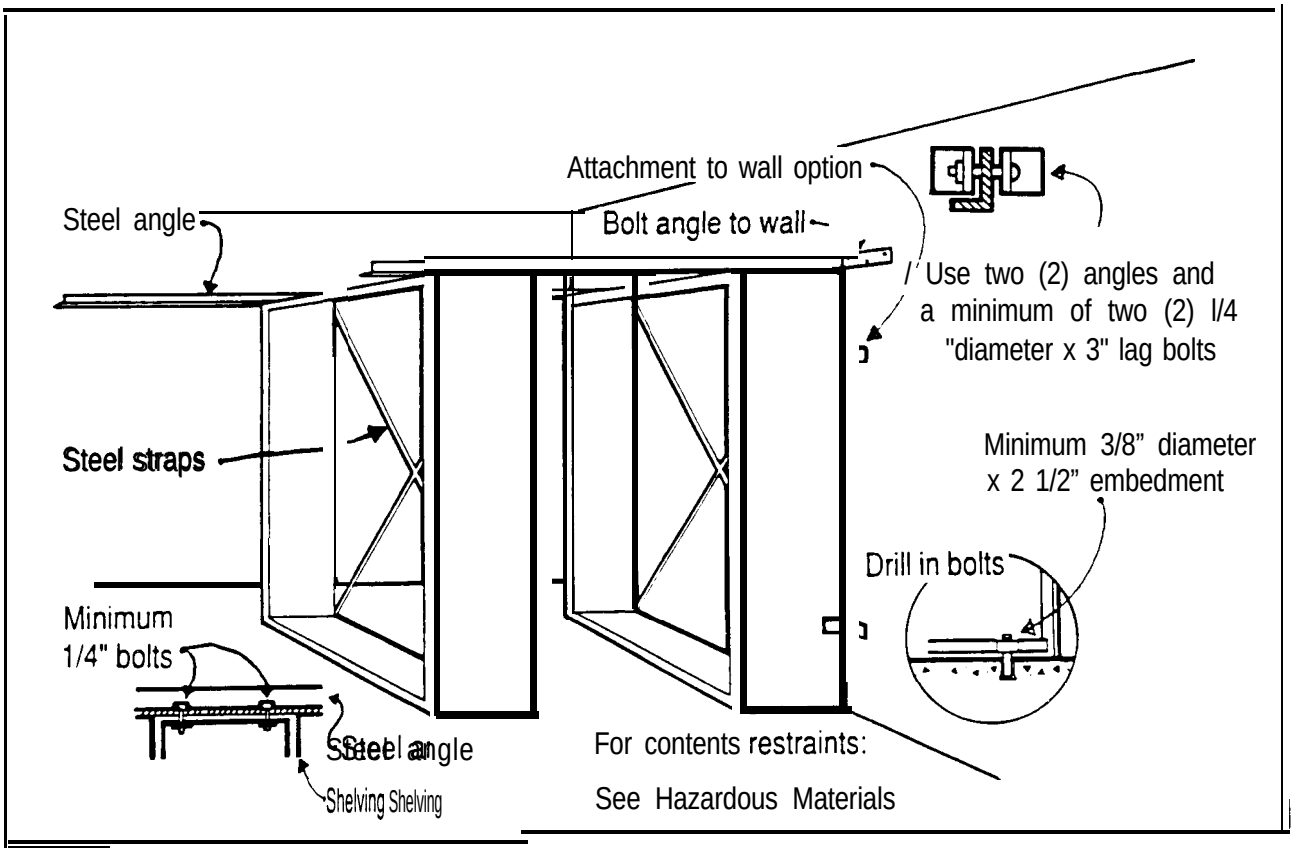
EF3(b) - DETACHABLE LEASH ATTACHMENT OF RADIO EQUIPMENT TO WALL



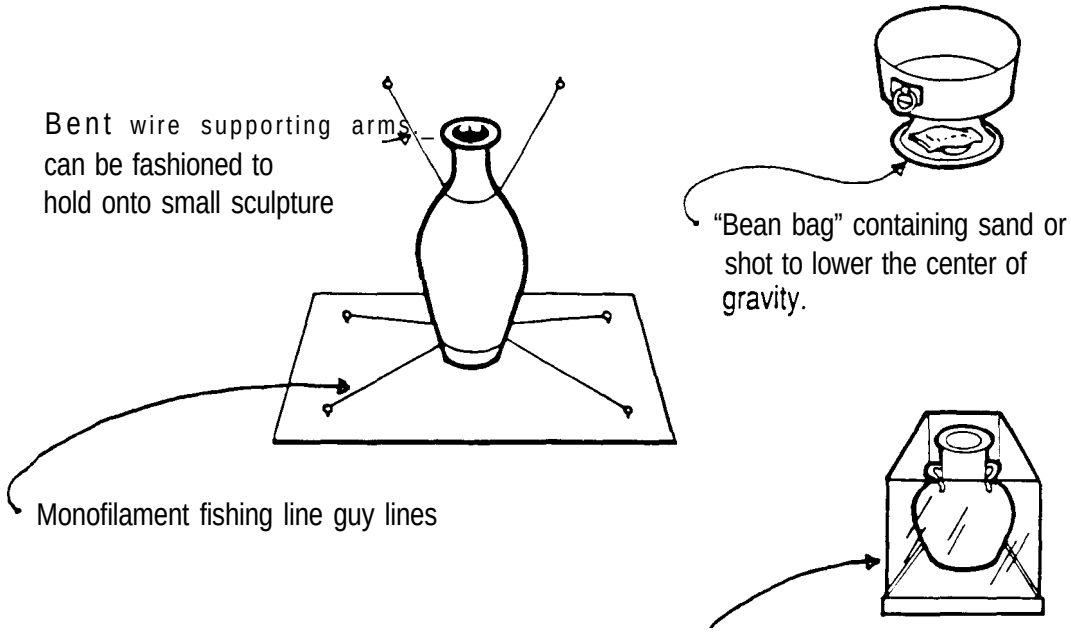
EF4 - ATTACHMENT OF SHELVES AND PICTURE FRAMES TO WALLS



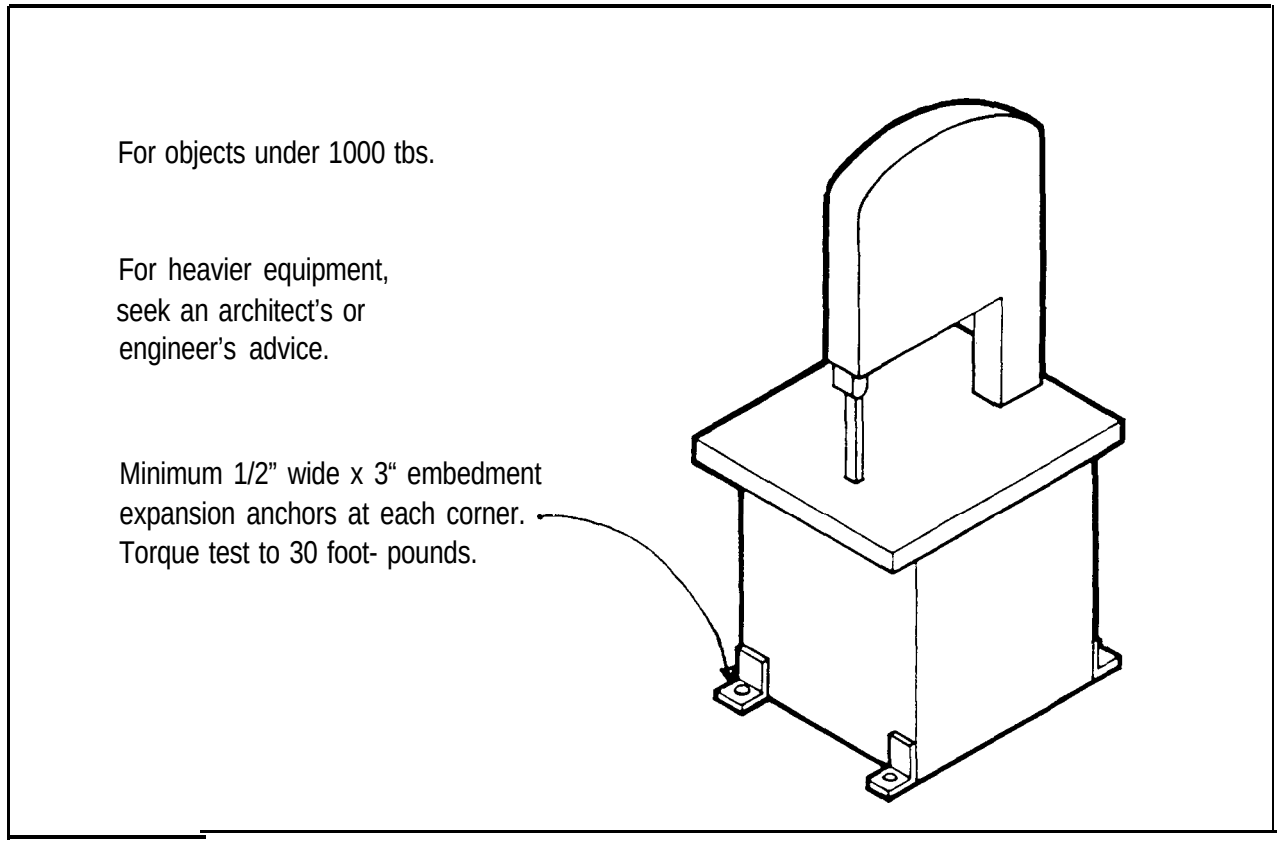
EF5 - BACK-TO-BACK Attachment OF BOOKCASES TO PREVENT OVERTURNING



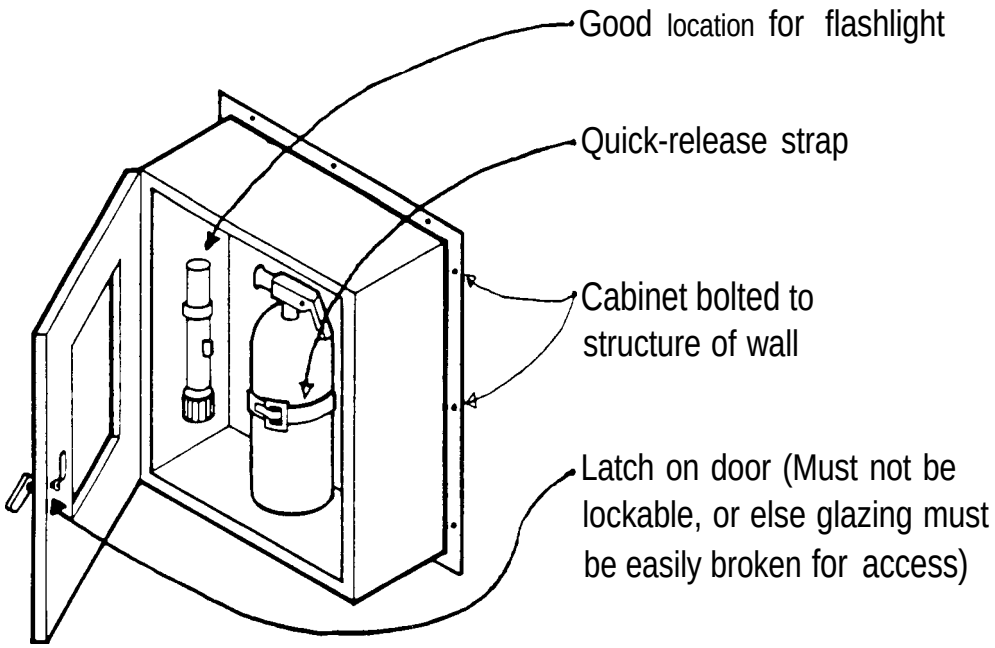
EF6 - BRACING OF LIBRARY SHELVING (STACKS)



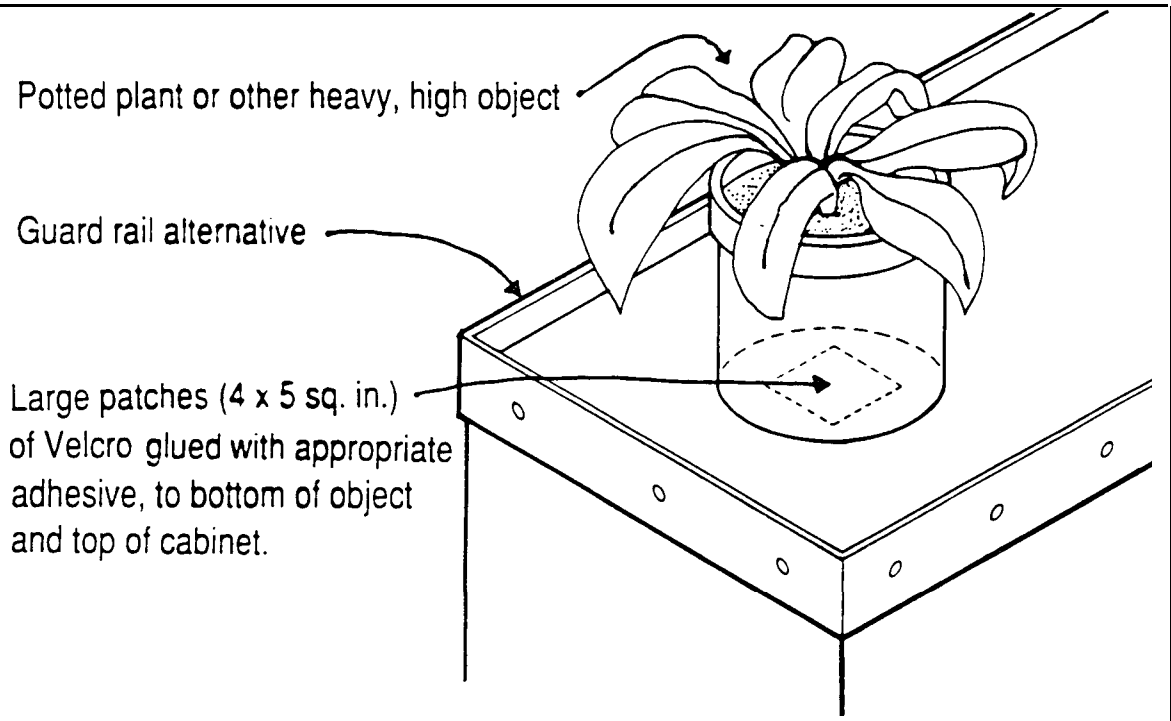
EF7 - BRACING OF FRAGILE DISPLAYS



EF8 - BOLTING OF SHOP EQUIPMENT TO FLOOR

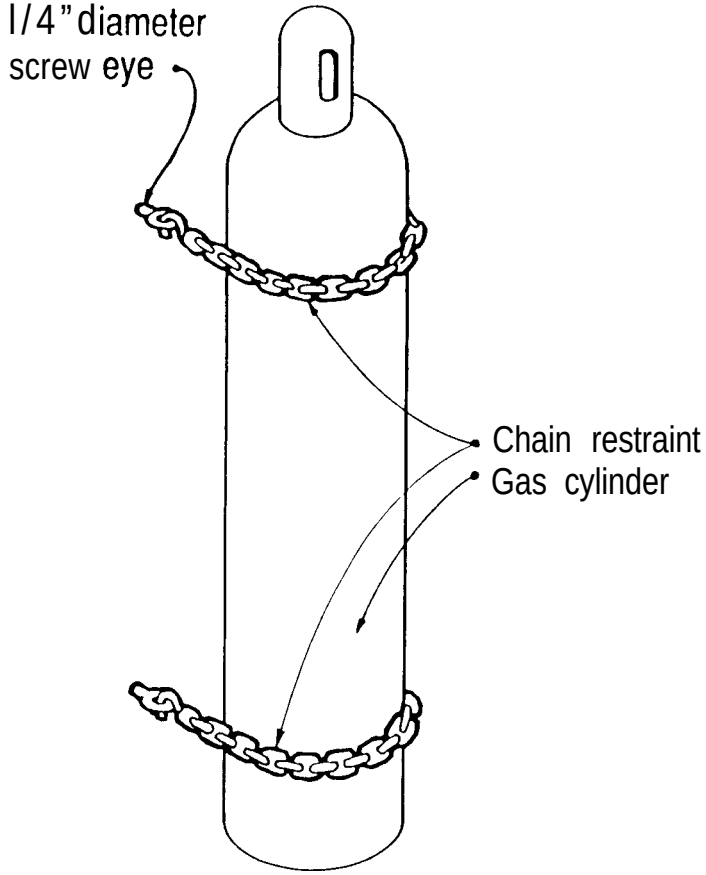


[EF9 - ATTACHMENT OF FIRE EXTINGUISHER TO WALL]

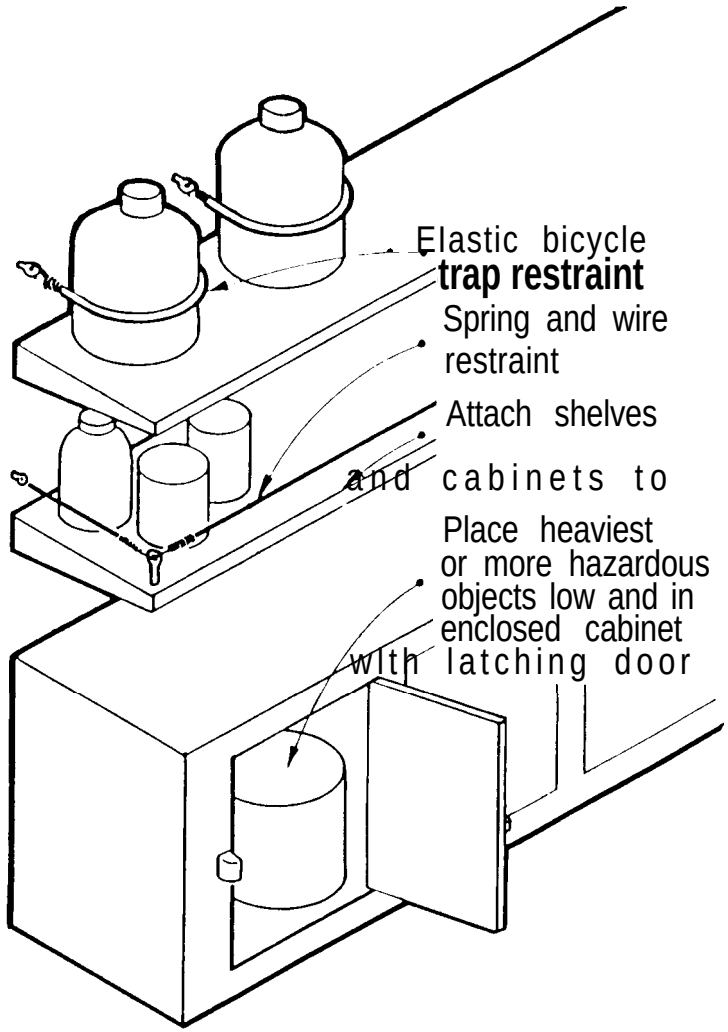


See separate chart for tall file cabinets

[EF1O - GUARDRAILS TO CONTAIN FALLING OBJECTS]

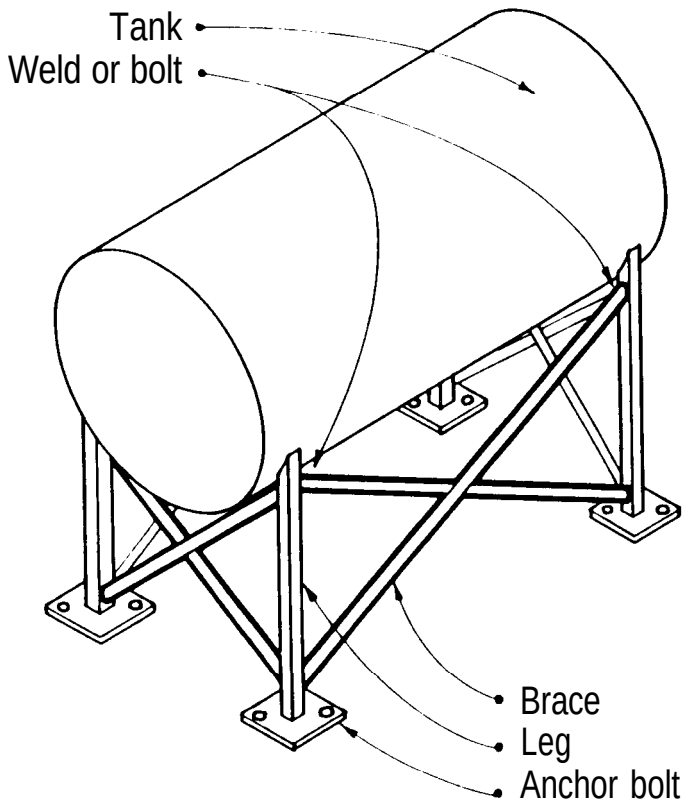


HM1-SAFETY CHAINS FOR BOTTLED HIGH PRESSURE GASES

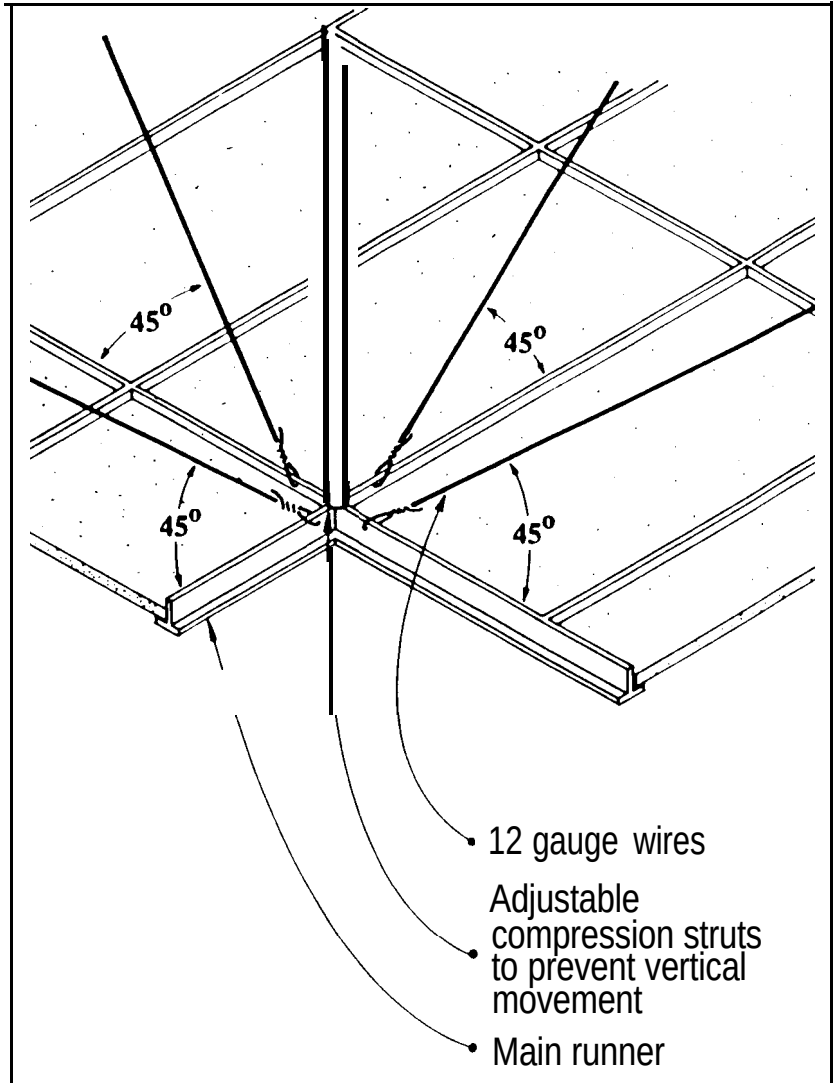


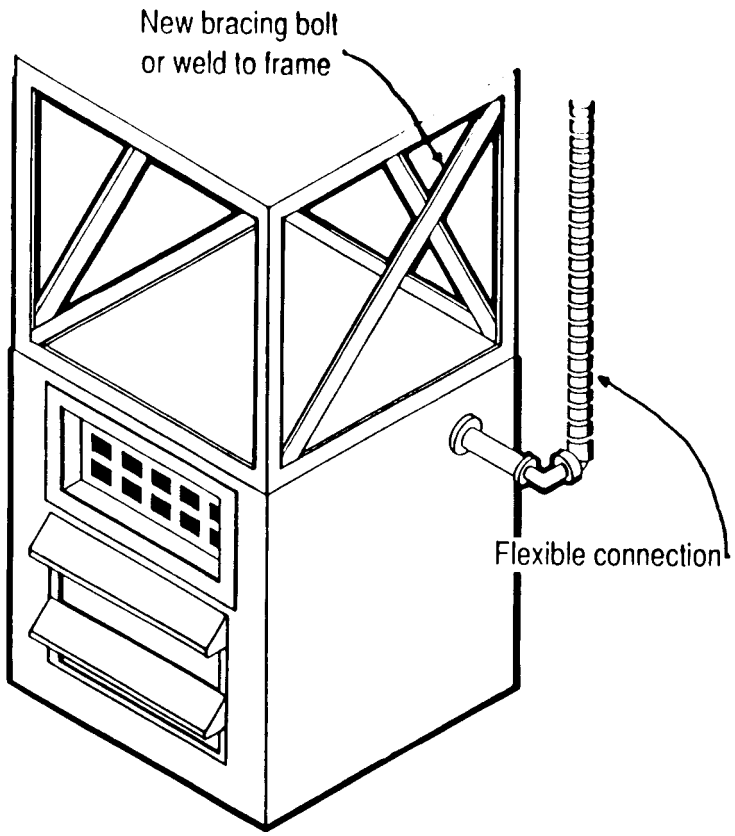
HM2-SAFETY RESTRAINTS FOR CHEMICAL STORAGE

HM3 - SEISMIC BRACING FOR ELEVATED TANKS

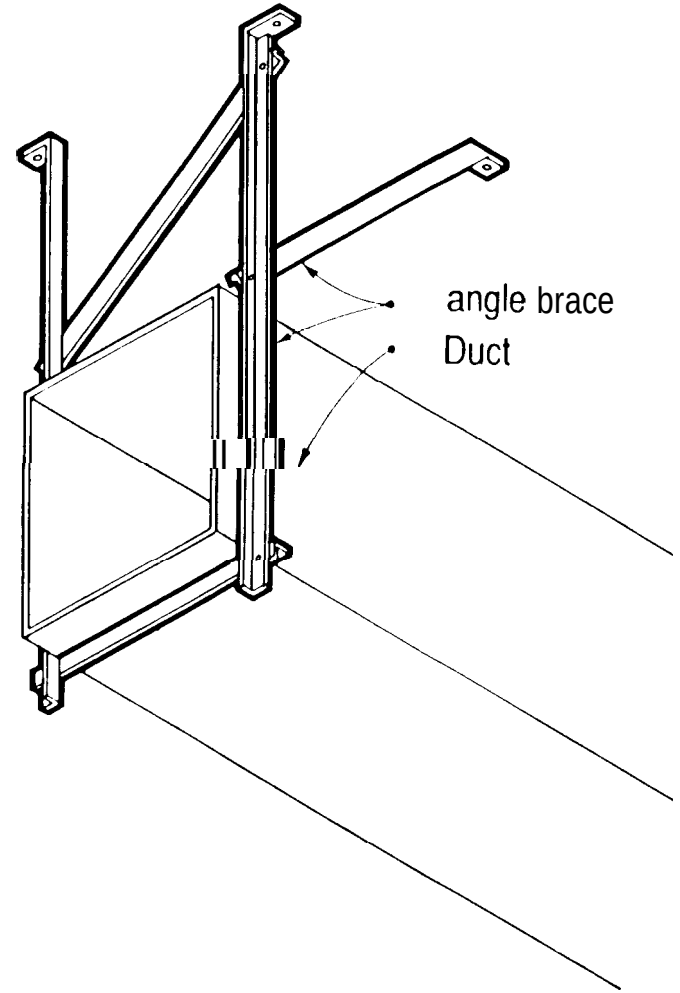


0El -SEISMIC BRACING FOR SUSPENDED CEILINGS



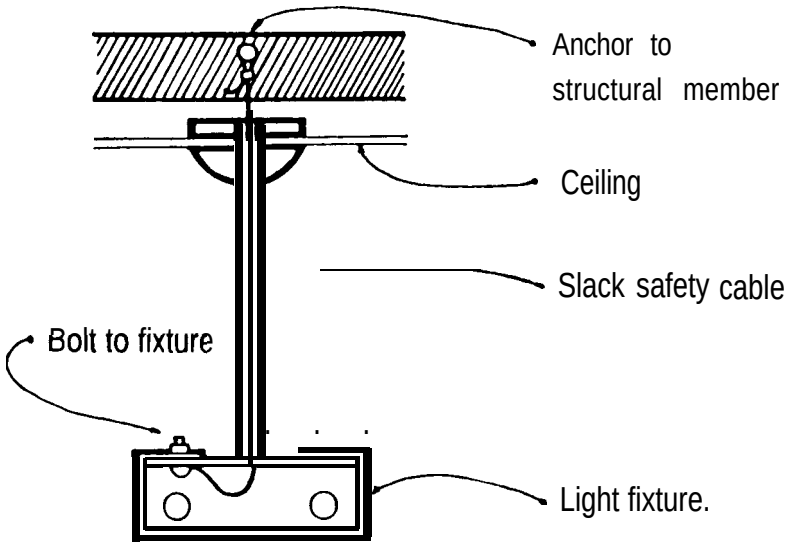


OE2- SEISMIC BRACING FOR SUSPENDED UNIT HEATERS

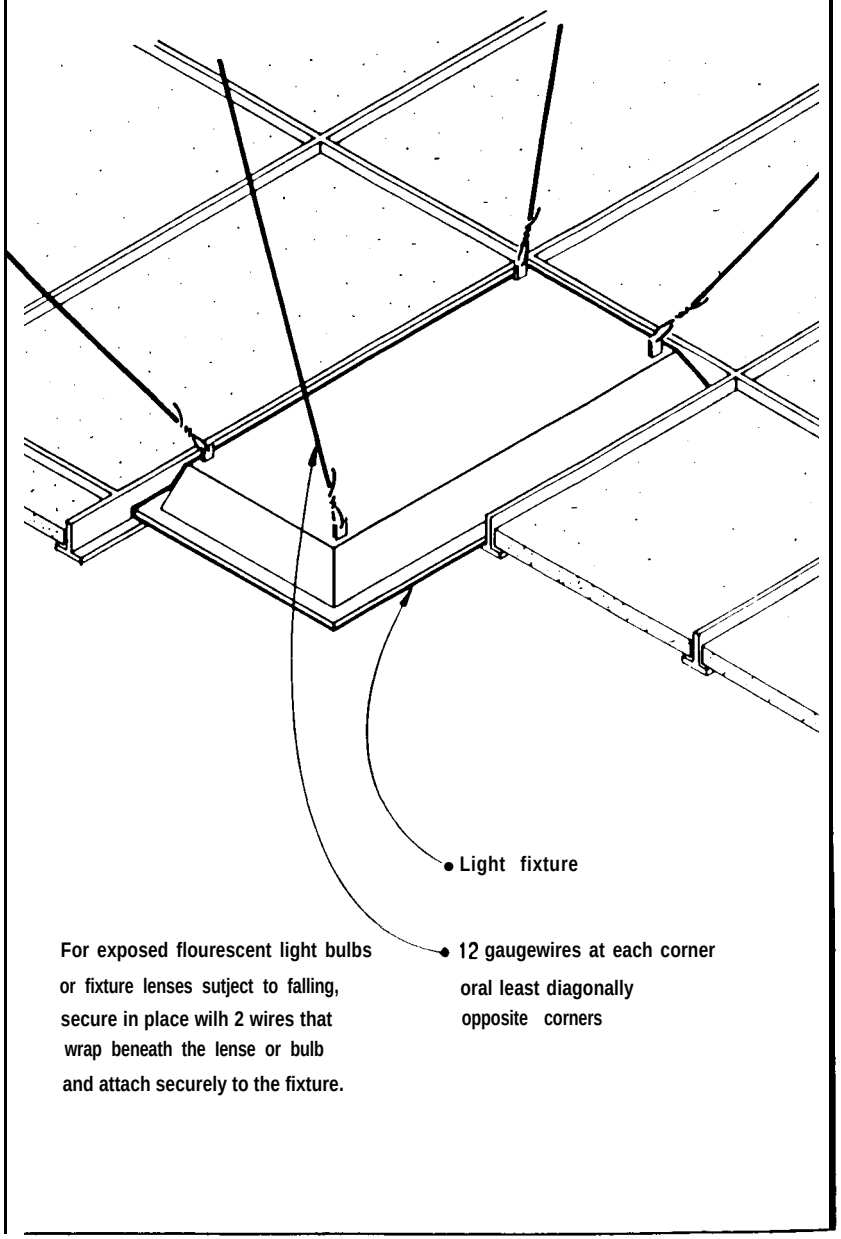


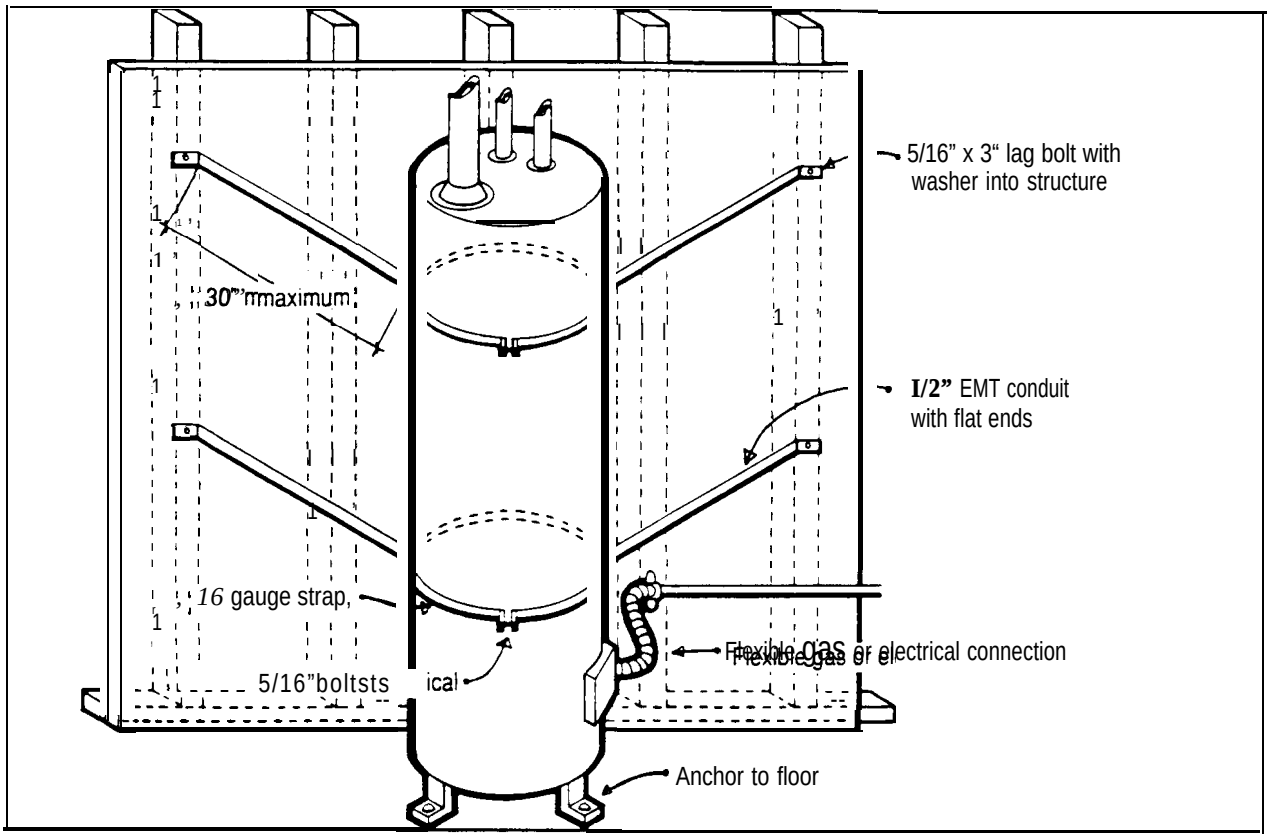
OE3 - SEISMIC BRACING FOR HVAC DUCT

0E4 - SAFETY WIRE FOR PENDANT LIGHT FIXTURE

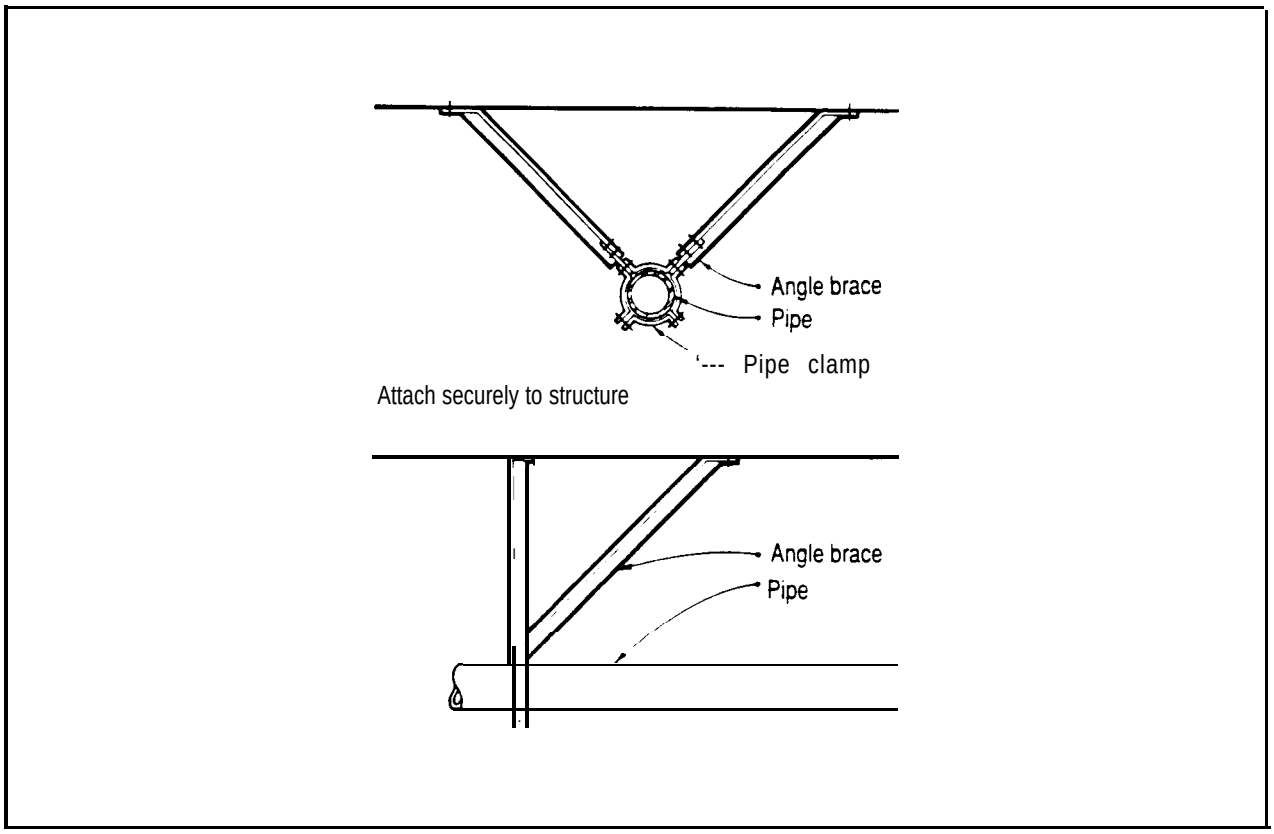


EEl - SEISMIC SAFETY WIRES FOR LIGHT FIXTURES

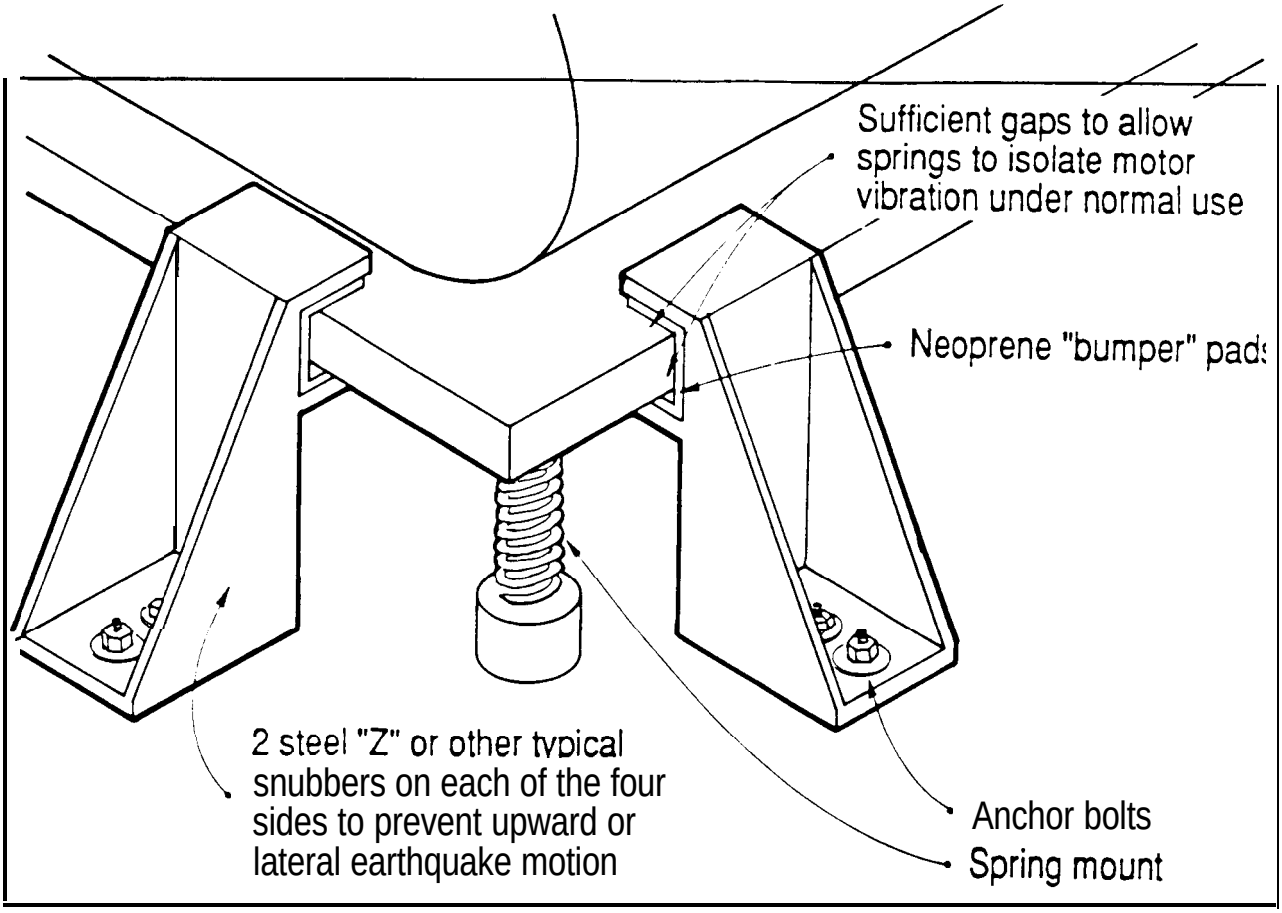




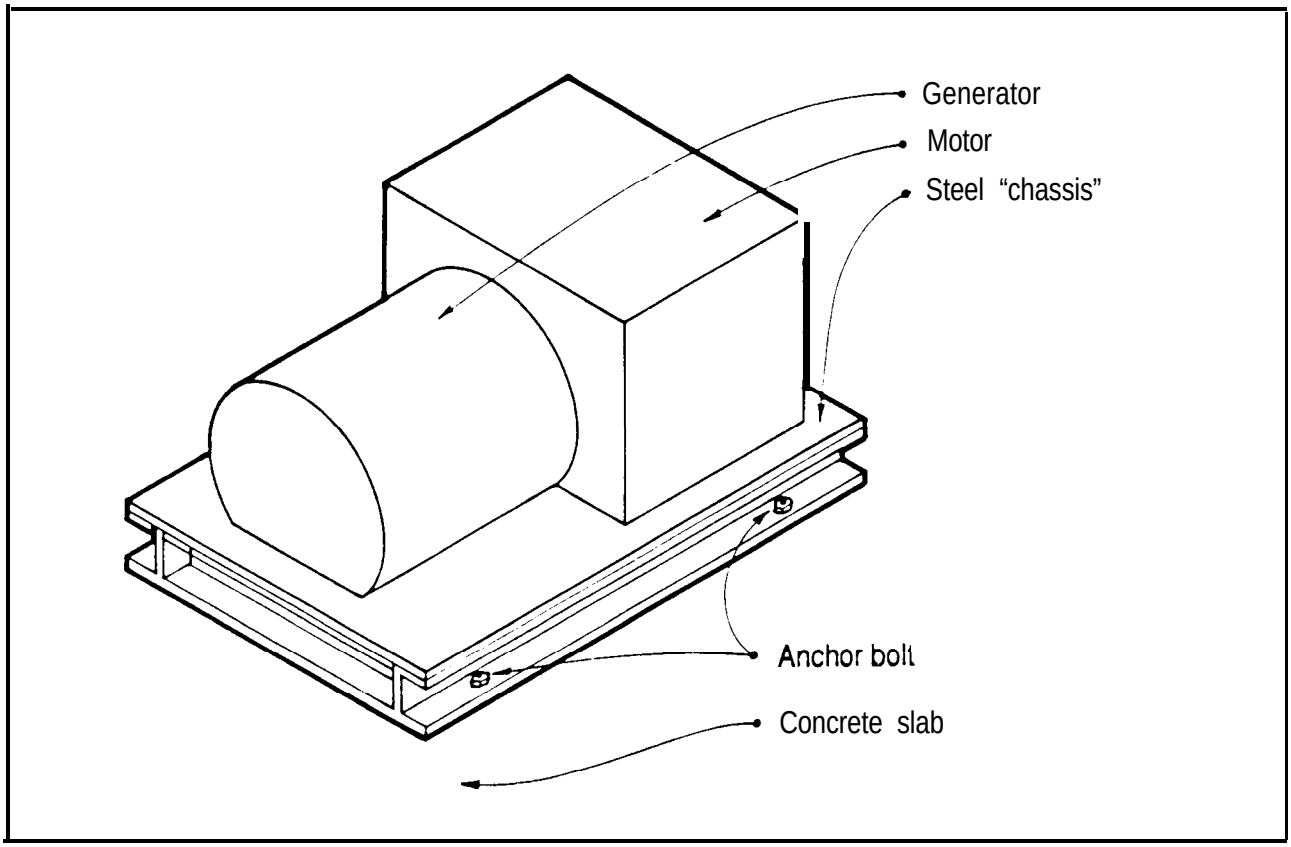
ME1 - **SEISMIC BRACE SYSTEM FOR HOTWATER HEATERS]**



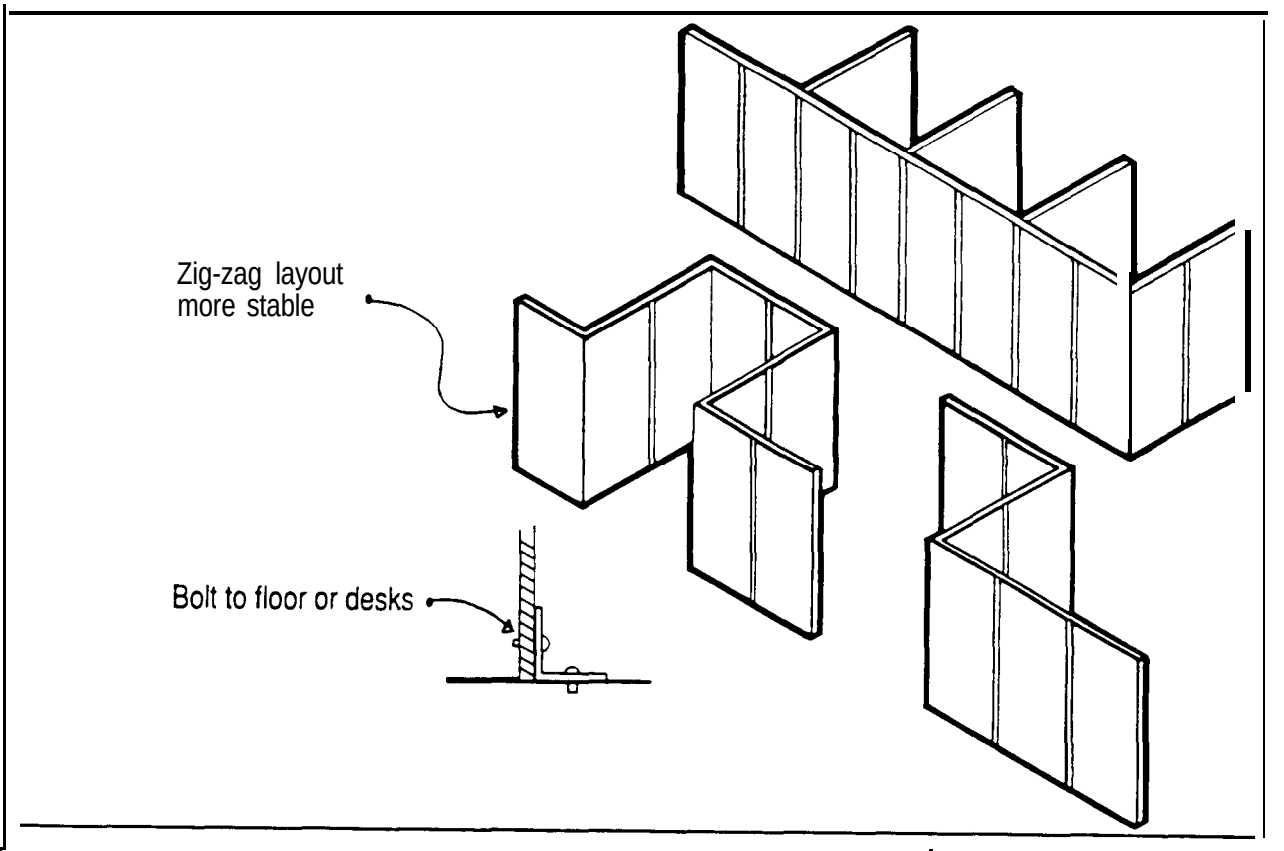
M E2 - SEISMIC BRACING OF PIPING 1



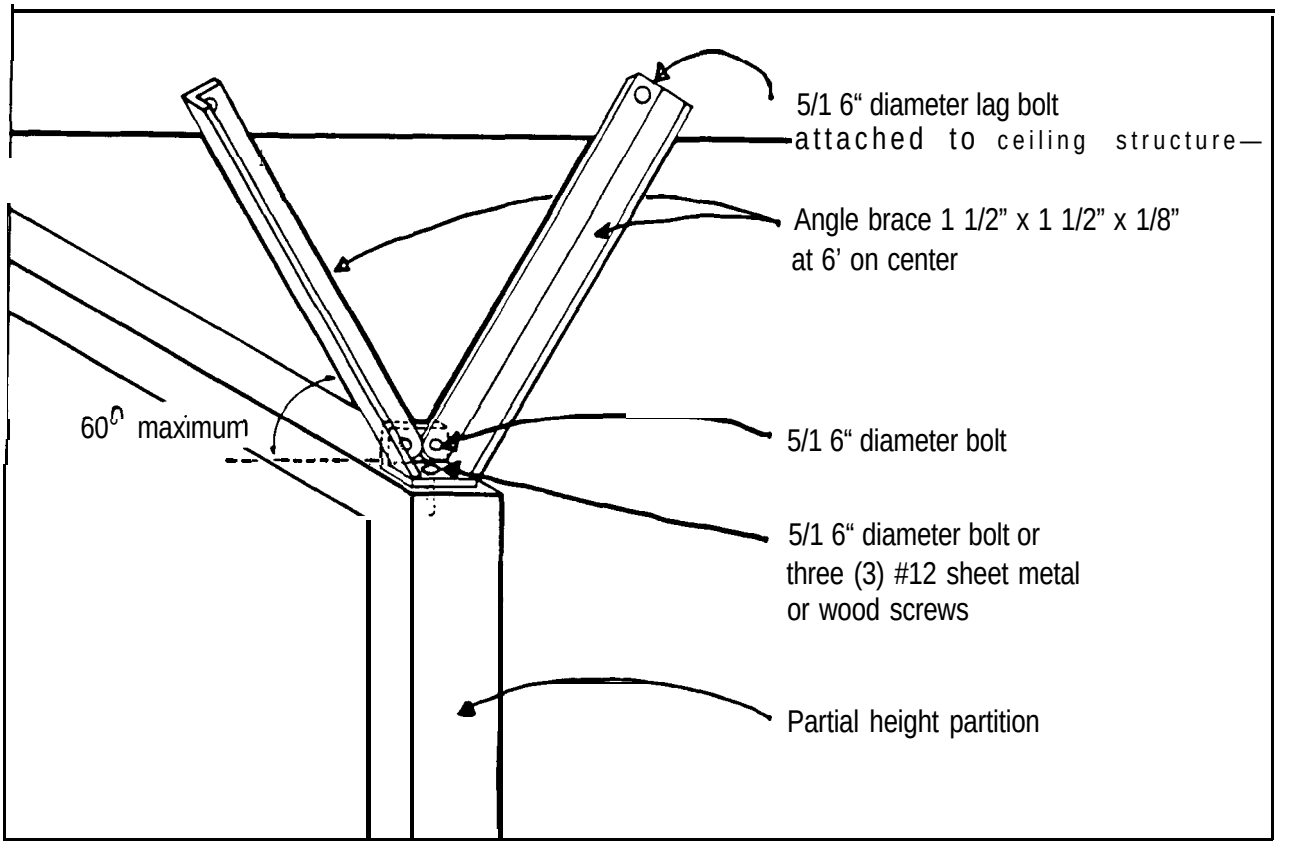
ME3(a)- SEISMIC SNUBBERS AND SPRING MOUNT FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT



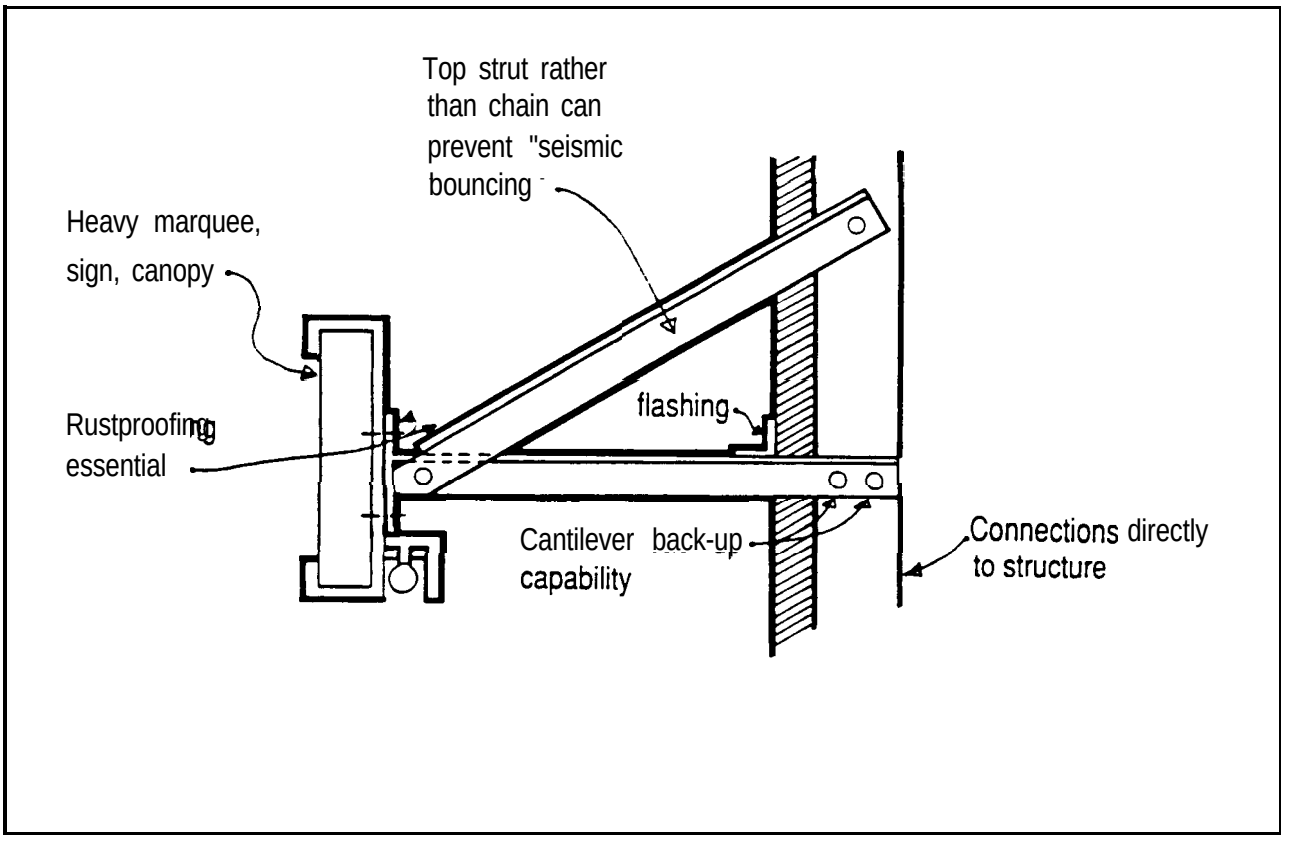
[ME3(b) - ANCHOR BOLT AND CHASSIS SYSTEM FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT



PA1 - INTERLOCKING ARRANGEMENT FOR SEISMIC STABILITY



PA2 - SEISMIC BRACING OF NON-STRUCTURAL PARTITIONS AND ROOM DIVIDERS



EI - BRACING OF CANTILEVERED MARQUEE OR SIGN